



BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT



Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

— 1 9 6 1 —



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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

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ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

W. J. BIRCHALL, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Deceased 4th March, 1962).

Chief Public Health Inspector :

E. TUFT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

R. K. FRANCIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

G. KINREAD, M.A.P.H.I.

K. WADDINGTON, M.A.P.H.I.

H. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Inspector	.....	A. S. FIDLING
Clerk	.....	G. POWELL
Shorthand-Typist	.....	Mrs. A. RICHARDSON
Part-time Typist	.....	Mrs. N. BYRON
Clerk Typist	.....	Mrs. M. ELLIS

Members of the Health and Market Committee, 1961.

Councillor C. E. BRODIE, A.F.Inst.Pet., M.R.S.H. — Chairman.
The Worshipful the Mayor, Ald. P. H. HALL, J.P. — (ex-officio).
Deputy Mayor, Ald. W. P. CARTWRIGHT, J.P. — (ex-officio).
Aldermen MISS V. CRUTCHLEY; J. W. RIMMER, B.E.M.
Councillors T. ASTBURY, J. J. BLACKWELL,
W. G. CRAWFORD, Mrs. C. ESSERY, G. GREAVES,
G. O. GRIFFIN, T. G. H. HENNAH, E. E. LALLEY,
Mrs. I. D. REEVES.

Town Clerk :

R. J. BERNIE, LL.B.(Lond.).

BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT

Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR
— 1 9 6 1 —

Office : St. Martin's Lodge, Castle Esplanade, Chester.
————— Telephone No.: Chester 24678 —————

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

— 1 9 6 1 —

The local Vital Statistics show a slight increase in the Birth Rate and a slight decrease in the General Death and Infant Mortality Rates.

A summary of the main statistical items is given below, together with those for England and Wales.

The Crude Death Rate is 8.08 per 1,000 estimated population compared with 8.11 in 1960. The Death Rate for England and Wales is 12.00.

The Birth Rate is 23.57 per 1,000 population; in 1960 the Rate was 23.56. The Birth Rate for England and Wales is 17.4.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 14.21 per 1,000 live births, compared with 19.71 in 1960. The Rate for England and Wales is 21.4.

Measles (451 cases) was again the most prevalent Infectious Disease notified, followed by Dysentery (37 cases) and Whooping Cough (23 cases).

No cases of Food Poisoning were reported.

Eight fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, compared with nine in 1960.

Reports on regular samples of water supplied to the town by the West Cheshire Water Board, and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination, have continued to be satisfactory.

A comment has been made in the report regarding the problems associated with the water having an earthy taste affecting its palatability.

From the Report of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures it will be observed that of eighty-one samples of milk examined five were below standard or otherwise unsatisfactory; and two other foodstuffs were also unsatisfactory. This again reflects the high standard that exists generally throughout the Borough.

Included at the end of the Report is an extract from the Annual Report as Divisional Medical Officer on the Personal Health Services operating on behalf of the County Council in the South West Cheshire Division, of which the Borough of Ellesmere Port forms part.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,810
Area (acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,144
Number of houses and flats in the area	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,259
Rateable Value (1st April, 1962)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£962,233
Sum represented by the Penny Rate (1962/63) Estimated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£3,900

The Natural Increase in Population (that is, excess of births over deaths) is shewn in the following tables.

Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population	Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population
1946	... 28,740	... 12.49	1954	... 35,130	... 11.04
1947	... 29,670	... 15.9	1955	... 36,010	... 12.16
1948	... 30,860	... 13.3	1956	... 36,830	... 12.51
1949	... 31,290	... 10.88	1957	... 37,580	... 13.25
1950	... 32,110	... 10.33	1958	... 38,420	... 13.25
1951	... 32,670	... 7.89	1959	... 39,590	... 12.83
1952	... 33,680	... 12.29	1960	... 40,920	... 15.44
1953	... 34,470	... 13.75	1961	... 44,810	... 15.49

The Natural Increase in Population (that is, excess of births over deaths) 1946-61 (England and Wales).

Year	Per 1,000 Population	Year	Per 1,000 Population
1946	... 7.6	1954	... 3.9
1947	... 8.5	1955	... 3.3
1948	... 7.1	1956	... 4.0
1949	... 5.0	1957	... 4.6
1950	... 4.2	1958	... 4.7
1951	... 3.0	1959	... 4.1
1952	... 4.0	1960	... 5.6
1953	... 4.1	1961	... 5.4

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
for the Year 1961
 (Compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar General)

LIVE BIRTHS

							Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	507	1015
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	21	40
							527	528	1055
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...			23.57
Corrected Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...			21.21
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...			0.90
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...			3.9%

STILL BIRTHS

							Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	22
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
							17	7	24

Total live and still births: 1079.
 Still birth rate 22.24 per 1,000 total live and still births.
 The average number of births per annum in the years 1946—1960 was 730.

TABLE of NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS and BIRTH RATES
1946 — 1960

Year	No.	Birth Rate	Year	No.	Birth Rate
1946	635	22.09	1954	692	19.70
1947	730	24.60	1955	733	20.35
1948	665	21.54	1956	775	19.98
1949	673	21.50	1957	804	21.39
1950	614	19.31	1958	832	21.66
1951	604	18.48	1959	853	23.06
1952	674	20.01	1960	964	23.56
1953	707	20.50			
Birth Rate, England and Wales, 1961	...	...	...	...	17.4
Birth Rate, England and Wales, 1960	...	...	...	...	17.1
Birth Rate, Administrative County of Cheshire, 1960	...	...	...	...	17.1

DEATHS

Males 193

Females 169

Total 362

Death Rate 8.08, Corrected Death Rate 13.25, Comparability Factor 1.65.

TABLE of NUMBER OF DEATHS and DEATH RATES 1946 — 1960

Year	No.	Death Rate	Year	No.	Death Rate
1946	276	9.60	1954	304	8.65
1947	257	8.66	1955	295	8.19
1948	252	8.19	1956	314	8.52
1949	223	9.54	1957	306	8.14
1950	282	11.76	1958	323	8.41
1951	346	10.59	1959	345	8.71
1952	260	7.71	1960	332	8.11
1953	233	8.97			

The average number of deaths per annum in the years 1946—1960 was 289.

Death Rate, England and Wales: 12.0 per 1,000 population.

DEATH RATE of INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Number	Rate
All infants, per 1,000 live births	15	14.21
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	15	14.78
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil	—
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	13	12.32
Deaths of infants under 1 week of age	13	12.32
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	37	34.38
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales		21.4

TABLE of INFANT MORTALITY 1946 - 1960

Year	1,000 births	Year	1,000 births
1946	55.11	1954	31.79
1947	56.16	1955	25.92
1948	33.08	1956	23.22
1949	31.20	1957	16.16
1950	35.83	1958	30.04
1951	31.45	1959	23.44
1952	31.15	1960	19.71
1953	22.63		

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	66
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

The following services are available:—

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Chester undertakes free bacteriological examination of milk, water and other specimens for Local Authorities.

Food and Drugs administration is carried out by the County Council, and their officers submit samples for examination by the County Analyst.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES :

The Ambulance Service for the district operates under the direction of the County Council with the help of the Chester City Ambulance acting as an emergency service. The Ambulance Depot is situated at Ellesmere Port.

NURSING IN THE HOME :

Two full-time District Nurses are engaged under the direction of the County Council in Ellesmere Port, and an additional one in Little Sutton.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES :

These are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port; the Welfare Centre, Little Sutton; the Community Centre, Overpool, and the Village Hall, Ince.

Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic, Aural, Ante and Post Natal Clinics are organised under the supervision of specialists at Ellesmere Port.

A School Clinic with Dental Services is also held at the Welfare Centre, Ellesmere Port.

The premises at Stanney Lane are new buildings which became available for use at the close of the year under review. They include the provision of a new Adult Training Centre for mentally handicapped adults, as well as a Day Nursery.

HOSPITALS :

The Clatterbridge General and Isolation Hospitals, in addition to the Ellesmere Port and District Hospital, serve the town for most purposes.

MATERNITY :

Hospital provision is at Clatterbridge, where patients are under the supervision of the Consulting Obstetrician who attends the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Welfare Centre.

In addition there is a separate maternity home at Heswall.

MIDWIVES :

There are seven midwives practising in the district, all of whom are employed by the County Council.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT :

The provisions of the above Act enable a Local Authority to apply for the compulsory removal to a hospital or County Council Hostel of aged and infirm persons who are in need of care and attention, and are unable to care for themselves. Much time and patience is devoted to the needs of the aged by a variety of health workers, and every effort is made to avoid compulsory removal of aged and infirm persons from their homes.

CAUSES OF DEATH

							Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	2	12					
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	18	2	20					
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5	5					
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5	5					
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	13	23					
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	1	1					
16.	Diabetes	—	2	2					
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	21	24	45					
18.	Coronary disease, angina	47	26	73					
19.	Hypertension with Heart disease	6	4	10					
20.	Other Heart Diseases	9	22	31					
21.	Other Circulatory Diseases	4	10	14					
22.	Influenza	1	2	3					
23.	Pneumonia	10	19	29					
24.	Bronchitis	20	4	24					
25.	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	1	4					
26.	Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum ...	1	1	2					
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	—	2	2					
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3					
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2					
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—					
31.	Congenital Malformations	1	2	3					
32.	Other defined and Ill-defined diseases ...	13	16	29					
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	3	9					
34.	All other accidents	4	—	4					
35.	Suicide	4	—	4					
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	1	1	2					
							192	170	362

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIONS DISEASES

The prevalence of Infectious Diseases during the period 1952—1961 is shewn in the following table, which gives the case rate per 1,000 of the population.

Year	Scarlet		Enteric		Erysipelas		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	Fever	Diphtheria	Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough				
1952	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.23	14.57	7.77				
1953	1.68	0.029	0.00	0.34	6.03	2.52				
1954	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.05	21.58	4.32				
1955	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.03	11.48	5.58				
1956	1.35	0.00	0.05	1.06	8.09	4.20				
1957	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	32.41	1.75				
1958	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.16	7.76	0.76				
1959	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	12.92	2.50				
1960	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.09	19.96	0.48				
1961	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.02	10.65	0.51				

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CASES

Disease	Central	Grange	Victoria	Westminster	Stanlow	Poole	Sutton	Whitby	Total
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever....	4	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	9
Whooping Cough	—	8	3	—	—	7	2	—	23
Measles	23	66	12	8	81	68	151	42	451
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	2	11	1	1	—	8	6	8	37
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	5
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	1	....	—	1	2	3	1	—	8
Total	31	88	20	15	83	87	162	54	540

TABLE OF AGE GROUPS SHOWING THE TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES—1961

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles		Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic M	F	Non-Paralytic M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	10	9	1	2
1 year	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	12	14	1	1
2 years	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	35	41	4	2
3 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	37	1	1
4 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	31	40	2	1
5—9 years	5	1	7	5	1	—	1	1	91	75	4	3
10—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
25 years and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total all ages	6	3	13	10	3	2	1	1	229	222	21	16

PUERPERAL
PYREXIA

	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas			
	M	F	M	F		
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	1	
5—14 years	—	—	—	—		
15—44 years	—	1	—	—		
45—64 years	1	—	—	1		
65 years and over	—	1	—	—		
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—		
Total all ages	1	2	—	1		

TUBERCULOSIS

	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	2	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	3	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	3	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all ages	6	2	—	—	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances

WATER SUPPLY :

The mains of the West Cheshire Water Board supply the entire area, and from them there is a plentiful supply.

The water is laid into the houses, with the following exceptions: two cottages at Great Sutton served by one stand-pipe. All houses in the Parish of Ince now have a supply of water laid into the houses.

The water throughout the district is piped from the pumping stations at Hooton, Prenton and Mouldsworth; also the new Treatment Works at Great Sutton which were brought into commission in January, 1958, and receives water from the River Dee. It will be recalled the reference made in previous reports of the water, particularly during summer months, having an earthy taste affecting its palatability. This has received active attention by the authority, and it appears the Board, in July of the year, installed at Sutton Hall Treatment Works additional plant to cope with this taste problem. The Engineer to the Board has stated this plant uses chlorine dioxide, and is the first to be installed in the United Kingdom by a Public Water Undertaking. Since that time valuable experience has been gained in the use of new plant, and results to date appear to be extremely promising.

The Hooton Pumping Station, it is understood, is not in use, merely being kept in reserve, and softening operations are still temporarily suspended at the other stations.

During the year eighty-three samples were taken for Bacteriological Examination, and fifteen samples for Chemical Analysis, from the flamed tap in the softening house of two pumping stations and the Treatment Works at Great Sutton.

The following are the results of a sample of water taken for Bacteriological Examination from the pumping station at Mouldsworth on the 5th July, 1961, and this is a fair specimen of the average result from all eighty-three samples throughout the year.

It is understood that apart from routine samples of water sent to an independent Analyst for examination, daily samples are also taken for Bacteriological Examination by the Board's own chemist and analyst .

Similarly appended is a copy of the analyst's report on the Chemical Analysis of a sample taken from the Sutton Hall Treatment Works on the 7th November, 1961. All samples taken from two of the Board's pumping stations were hard in character, though not to a degree which could be considered unsatisfactory.

Bacteriological Report

on the

Examination of a Sample of Water

Received: 5th July, 1961 from WEST CHESHIRE WATER BOARD

Labelled: Mouldsworth Pumping Station

Date: 4/7/61 12.25

Taken by: B. CHARLTON

Witness: —

Signed: B. CHARLTON

1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°-22°C.

Number of Colonies

developing on Agar: 0 per ml 0 per ml 1 per ml

	Present in	Absent from	Probable Number
Presumptive Coliform Reaction ...	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and is of very satisfactory bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

11th July, 1961.

Chemical Analysis

on the

Examination of a Sample of Water

Analysis of a sample of Water received on 7th November, 1961, from
WEST CHESHIRE WATER BOARD, labelled SUTTON HALL
TREATMENT WORKS, LABORATORY TAP.

Taken by: J. W. Atkinson. Witness: — Date: 7.11.61 09.20

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Very faint opalescence with a few particles.

Turbidity: Less than 3

Colour: 12

Odour: Nil

pH: 7.9

Free Carbon Dioxide: Absent

Electric Conductivity: 190

Total Solids: 130

Chlorine present as Chloride: 18 Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate: 25

Hardness: Total 65 Carbonate: 25 Non-Carbonate: 40

Nitrate Nitrogen: 0.7 Nitrite Nitrogen: Less than 0.01

Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.000 Oxygen Absorbed: 1.0

Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.021 Residual Chlorine: Absent

Metals: Iron 0.04, Aluminium 0.11, Zinc: Lead: Copper - Absent

REPORT

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from minute traces of iron and aluminium. The water is soft in character and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It shows only a trace of colour and is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

14th November, 1961.

The following information has been supplied by the Engineer to the West Cheshire Water Board.

1. Particulars of any new source of public supply:

None.

2. Improvements to existing source of public supply:

None.

3. Any important extension of mains:

Further extensions of mains have been carried out on the North Whitby Estate and to certain private estates.

4. Have pipe supplies been satisfactory in quality and quantity ?

Yes. Routine chemical and bacteriological analyses have been taken at regular intervals throughout the year and have been satisfactory.

In July the Board installed at Sutton Hall Treatment Works additional plant to cope with taste problems. This plant uses chlorine dioxide and is the first to be installed in the United Kingdom by a public water undertaking. Since that time valuable experience has been gained in the use of the new plant, and results to date appear to be extremely promising.

The programme of mains flushing has been intensified in order to obviate complaints of discolouration.

5. Is any part of the district in need of an improved water supply?

The position for the Borough is satisfactory.

6. Information as to the resumption, or otherwise, of water softening treatment for domestic supply.

River Dee water is now supplied to a large part of the Borough. It was not possible to resume softening of the Board's supplies during the year.

7. The average consumption per head per day is estimated to be:

Potable—	Unmetered	34 gallons
	Metered	25 gallons
Non-potable—		52 gallons
		111 gallons

Sampling of Food and Drugs

The Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department of the Cheshire County Council has kindly supplied me with the following particulars of samples obtained in the Borough of Ellesmere Port and forwarded to the Public Analyst during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

LIST OF SAMPLES OBTAINED IN THE ELLESMERE PORT MUNICIPAL BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961

Name of Sample.	No. obtained.	No. adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality.
Apples (American)	1	0
Butter	1	0
Bread	1	1
Borax B.P.	1	0
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	0
Casserole Steak	1	0
Cough Mixture	1	0
Cooking Oil	1	0
Champagne Perry	1	0
Cider	1	0
Chewing Gum	1	0
Cream - Tinned	1	0
Desiccated Coconut	1	0
Damsons	1	0
Fruit Salad	1	0
Flour S.R.	1	0
Fish Cakes	1	0
Glauber Salts	1	0
Ice-cream	1	0
Iced Lolly	3	0
Ice-cream Powder	1	0
Jam	2	0
Jelly	1	0
Lard	1	0
Margarine	1	0
Marmalade	1	0
Mixed Herbs	1	0
Mixed Vegetables	1	0
Mineral Water	1	0
Milk	81	5
Orange Squash	1	0
Pie Filling	1	0
Pickled Beetroot	1	0
Plums	1	0
Pilchards in Tomato Sauce (Tinned) ...	1	0
Pickled Onions	1	0
Rum	2	0
Salmon (Tinned)	1	0
Sausage, Pork	2	0
Sausage, Beef	1	0
Sulphur Lozenges	1	0
Shredded Beef Suet	1	0
Sauce	1	0
Tart Filling	1	0
Tomatoes (Tinned) Italian	1	0
Vegetable Juices	1	1
Whisky	2	0
Zinc and Castor Oil B.P.	1	0

Particulars of samples not up to standard :

<i>No.</i>	<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Result of Analysis.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1.	Milk.	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in Solids-not-fat to the extent of 4.7 per cent.	No action.
2.	Milk.	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in Solids-not-fat to the extent of 3.5 per cent.	No action.
3.	Milk.	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in Solids-not-fat to the extent of 4.7 per cent.	No action.
4.	Vegetable Juices.	Deficient in ascorbic acid.	Manufacturers cautioned.
5.	Milk.	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in Solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent.	No action.
6.	Bread.	Containing areas of contamination consisting of flour, oil and iron compounds.	Bakers cautioned.
7.	Milk.	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in Solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent.	No action.

Particulars of food complaints from private purchasers :

<i>No.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1.	School.	Metal object in School milk.	No action. Insufficient evidence.
2.	Private Purchaser.	Slug in steak and kidney pie.	Manufacturers fined £10 and £15-15-0 costs.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

— 1 9 6 1 —

To: THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS of
THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF ELLESMERE PORT.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting details of the work carried out by the department in connection with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough as applicable to the office of Chief Public Health Inspector.

It is with regret to first of all have to record the death of our Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. J. Birchall, which took place on the 4th March, 1962, following a brief illness.

A commencement to his report had been made, and, after consultation with the Town Clerk it was felt in view of the fact he had completed service in excess of the year under review that the report be furnished as it would have been had he so lived to remain with us. His passing ended a partnership of over twenty-two years.

The work of the department continues to steadily increase, and it may be said that to some extent the scope and activities peculiar to environmental services depend to some degree upon the local authority officer. It is therefore essential to keep the whole field under constant review, and so ensure as far as possible that no particular functions or responsibilities are not receiving the attention warranted or considered satisfactory.

This, of course, is not an easy matter, as the day-to-day programme of work quite often leaves very little time or scope to concentrate on aspects of a broader character.

The duties of the department, therefore, are many and varied, often involving several Committees, and it is hoped a perusal of the report will afford some indication of this fact, as also being to your satisfaction.

In conclusion, I desire to express appreciation to the members of Health and Market Committee and Borough Council for the continued confidence and consideration shown to me, also to the staff for their endeavours, without whom the report could not have been possible. The support and consideration received from the Town Clerk is greatly appreciated, as also that from other Chief Officers.

Yours faithfully,

E. TUFT,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Summary of Inspections

Nature of Inspections	Number
Dwelling Houses (General)	255
Dwelling Houses (Slum Clearance)	242
Housing (Applications to acquire and Inspections)	163
Housing (Sale of Corporation Houses & Inspect.)	4
Housing (Application for Improvement Grants and Inspections)	247
Housing (Westminster Ward Scheme) ..	109
Rent Act, 1957	63
Reinspections to work in progress	742
Rehousing Priority Applications—Inspections ..	14
Other Visits ..	8
Schools	23
Moveable Dwellings	5
Slaughterhouse	803
Food Premises—General	774
Mobile Traders	198
Public Market	108
School Canteens	5
Factory Canteens	72
Licensed Premises	64
Milk Distributors	84
Samples submitted for Bacteriological Examination:	
1—Milk	121
2—Ice-cream	66
3—Other Foods	—
4—Rinse Water (Catering Est.)	—
5—Swabs (Equipment)	—
6—Drinking Water	36
7—Swimming Pool Water	17
Factories: Mechanical	93
Non-mechanical	10
Water Supply	89
Atmospheric Pollution—Smoke Observations ..	122
Special Observations	55
Industrial Plant	107
Smoke Filter and SO ₂ Apparatus	546
Smoke Control Area	1325
Dust Bins	729
Sewage Installations	24
Drainage Inspections	467
Ditches and Watercourses	146
Piggeries	27
Infectious Diseases: Enquiries	81
Other Visits	202
Disinfections	32
Specimens submitted for	
Bacteriological Examination:	
1—Faeces	118
2—Swabs	—
Pest Control: 1—Inspections and Disinfestations	1815
Shops Act	223
Pet Animals Act	8
Barbers and Hairdressers	5
References to other Departments and	926
Miscellaneous Visits	
Interviews	1132
Refuse Disposal	147
Offensive Accumulations	48
Offices	13
Farms, Agricultural (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	22
TOTAL ..	12755

Housing

This is an important factor in the work of the department, affecting as it does the living conditions and well-being of the community. It is therefore essential to assert a close scrutiny in the housing field and co-operation maintained. Over the years various people connected with this work have said and written a great deal regarding the varied and vexed problems of housing, perhaps with differing viewpoints, but without exception everyone has agreed it is essential in the promotion of good family life that a satisfactory standard of living conditions must be the sole aim.

It is fortunate that to a great extent the slum clearance problem in the Borough is considerably less than prevails in many areas throughout the country; in point of fact the programme for the next period will for some time to come see the end of this work unless there is a change in the existing standards for unfit houses.

There are, and likely to remain unless new legislation is brought into operation, a number of houses in the older parts of the district which lack amenities. Reference in previous reports has been made to this problem and of the need to give serious consideration to make basic improvements obligatory upon the owners of property. There can be no argument in favour of denying essential amenities to certain sections of the community, and it is hoped the pressure now being exerted will be stepped-up until the necessary change is made. Such a change could without doubt be the means of prolonging a more useful life to the property, and of advantage to the tenants, rather than allowing the houses to fall within a category of unfitness as to warrant eventual action under slum clearance.

A paper presented to the Annual Conference of Public Health Inspectors in 1961 relative to progress in housing pinpointed, amongst other matters, the present position in respect of improvements to property. This paper was subsequently circularised to local authorities, and representation made by the Association to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. It is understood the position is being carefully studied at the present time.

The only progress which has been made in connection with rehousing in Slum Clearance in the Little Sutton and Childer Thornton areas of the Borough is that of tenants who were agreeable to accept alternative accommodation to another part of the

district. This took place following action by the Committee, who have expressed concern at the delay incurred in the promotion of rehousing schemes brought about in the first instance by sewerage problems and restriction on building development, and in the other by the difficulty in obtaining land so close to the green belt. However, preliminary consent for the latter has been granted, and it is hoped no time will now be lost in submitting a scheme for building operations to be commenced. This will be the only tangible form that will convince the people concerned their needs and wishes are likely to be fulfilled. There will not, of course, be sufficient dwellings in this scheme to meet all commitments, but will prove a very useful adjunct together with the fact that some ten tenants have already accepted accommodation on the lines mentioned in this report.

There still remain a few houses in these areas which have been included in the programme, but have not been formally dealt with, as it is felt useless to do so until the existing problems of rehousing have been resolved. In order to ensure the responsibility does not become obscure it must be reiterated that to allow years to pass before the property is vacated after formal action has been taken is certainly not in the best interests of slum clearance, and tends to stultify the action being taken to get rid of bad or very poor housing conditions.

The rehousing scheme for the village of Ince is nearing completion, having been delayed through unfortunate circumstances; however, at the time of preparing this report only two tenants await to be rehoused. An ample illustration of the scheme has previously been given, and the co-operation and enthusiasm of the people concerned in moving into their new homes has been more than a just reward for the efforts made by the Council.

The completion of this scheme and of the efforts made by the department in closet conversion to private dwellings and other housing work will result that apart from three or four cottages in the village, the main housing task to all intents and purposes will have been resolved.

In association with other Chief Officers a report was submitted to Planning Committee, and accepted, relative to proposed housing redevelopment of the Westminster Ward. This will be a long term policy very necessary to be taken in conjunction with slum clearance proposals for this ward in order to fully ensure the residential character is maintained as also to furthermore be in a position to affect rehousing within the ward, which it is anticipated will be the wish of the majority of the people affected.

A scheme of improvement and repair to seven houses acquired by the Corporation in this ward was commenced during the year, whilst a further scheme for eleven dwellings was prepared and is awaiting submission to the Ministry for approval.

This work makes serious inroads on the time of staff, but is considered to be worthwhile, making a very useful contribution in the modernisation of sub-standard houses.

With the coming into effect of the Housing Act, 1961, the anomaly regarding the provision of an internal W.C. for grant purposes was removed, this being a most welcome step which had been awaited for some time.

The new Public Health Act, which in part came into force during the year, however, has tended to complicate the provision of food storage accommodation, leaving local authority officers being confronted on numerous occasions with a problem not very easily resolved. There is a definite need for clarification, otherwise varying views will continue to be given as to specific requirements, resulting in the adoption of good and bad standards.

Reports were submitted to Committee and Council in connection with the following properties under Slum Clearance:—

- 62/70, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton;
- 49/57, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton;
- 9/17, Lower Mersey Street, Ellesmere Port;
- 19/23, Red Lion Lane, Little Sutton.

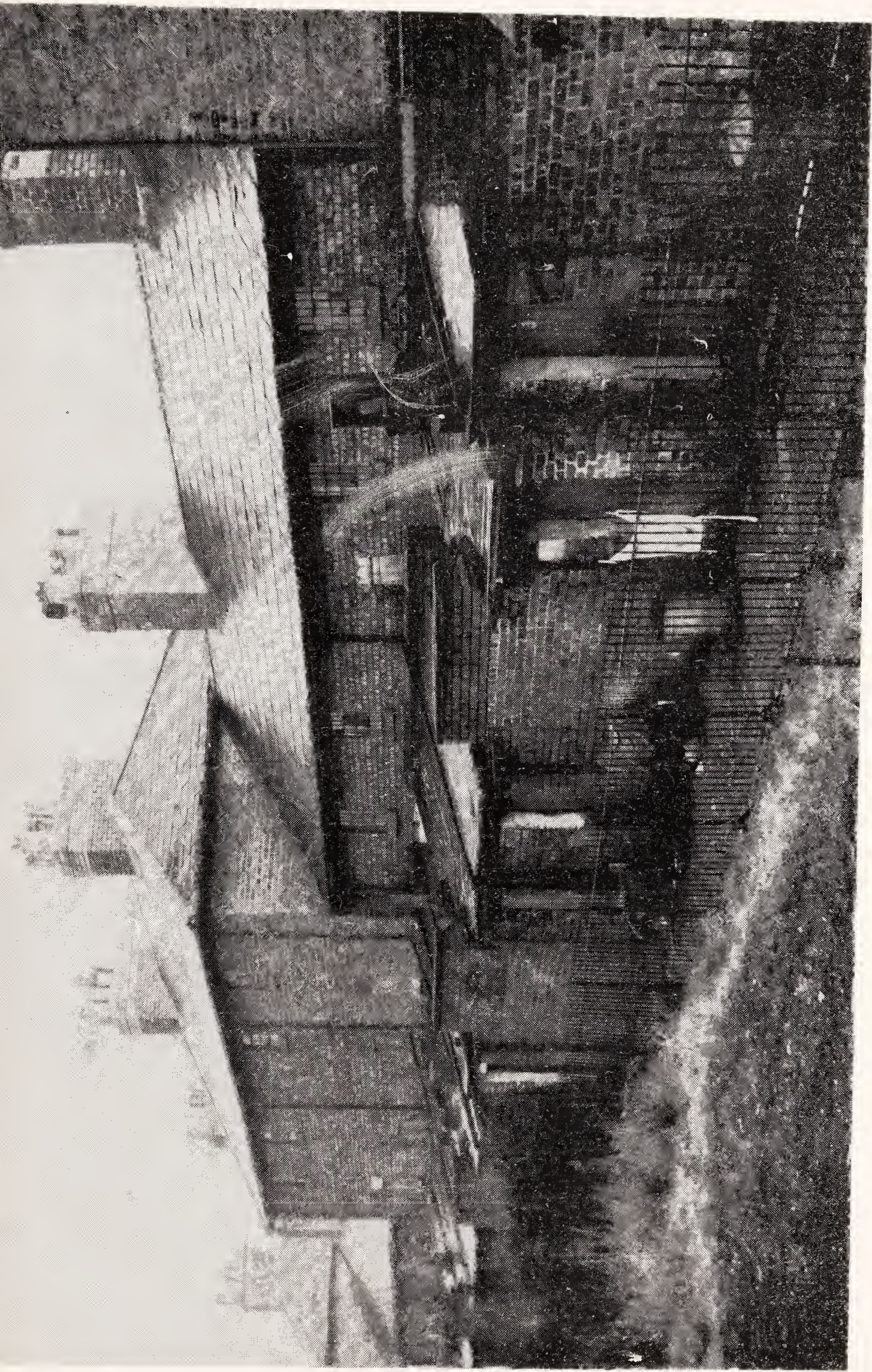
With the exception of the first-named property all were dealt with informally and embraced eighteen dwellings. Some rehousing has already taken place, but again delay will be inevitable owing to the needs of the occupants in the Great Sutton area.

Demolition of the property and site clearance at Shropshire Row, and part of Monastery Row and Vale Road, has been undertaken. The terrace of four dwellings situate in Queen Street will shortly be demolished, tenders having been submitted and acceptance made by the Council.

An informal undertaking previously given in respect of one house was revoked following satisfactory completion of schedule of work submitted and approved by the Council.

The eight cottages in Cromwell Road, known as Gas-Works Cottages, which were referred to in last year's report, are to be demolished and the site cleared. This followed reports to Committee and approval obtained from the Ministry.

In connection with Improvement Grants, twenty-two applications were received and dealt with during the year. Four related to Discretionary and eighteen to Standard Grants. Of the Standard Grants six were for the five amenities; seven for the installation of hot water supply, bath, wash-hand basin and foodstore or W.C.; three for provision of hot water supply, bath and wash-hand basin; and two for an internal W.C. Grant is payable for part provided that on completion the house is equipped with all five amenities.



Slum Clearance—Terrace of houses dealt with during the year by demolition

The total amount for approval and the payments made totalled £1,570. 18s. 6d.

A change has been made by the Corporation in their housing administration, which has now been brought under the control of a Borough Architect/Housing Director. This new appointment has been made, and it is hoped close co-operation will not only be maintained, but improved, as it is considered essential in the interests of both departments with ultimate benefit to the tenants and fulfilment of statutory obligations. The position of the Health Department with the Corporation house is no different from that of the private owner of property, and complaints as made must receive attention.

Detailed inspections have been carried out in four cases following application by sitting tenants to purchase their Corporation dwelling, with several items of works of repair, as shewn in a schedule, being carried out before the sale was completed.

Inspections have continued to be made in respect of application to the Corporation for an advance under the Housing Acts to acquire privately owned property. This arrangement, whereby applicants must complete all necessary repairs before an advance is made, is considered satisfactory and does ensure the dwellings are brought to a good state of repair. The number of houses so inspected totalled sixty-four, being an increase of thirty over the previous year.

The number of Corporation houses constructed during the year, from figures as supplied by the Borough Architect/Housing Director, was one hundred and sixty-five. This indicates a further decrease over previous years' figures. Two hundred and ninety-nine houses were erected by private enterprise, being an increase of thirteen over the previous year. The scheme for the rehousing of overspill from the City of Liverpool continues in operation.

Cases of overcrowding, or application for rehousing priority in respect of other health reasons, are investigated and reported upon to the Housing (Estates) Sub-Committee as found necessary. In this connection fourteen cases were so investigated, and of this number four were offered Corporation accommodation.

In respect of works of repair to private property, sixty-nine informal notices, together with three Abatement Notices, were served upon owners of domestic property, within the provisions of the Public Health Act in connection with the existence of Statutory Nuisances. One notice was complied with.

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in the two remaining cases. Abatement Orders were made in each instance and the repairs were duly completed.

A great deal of housing repair work has been carried out by owners through informal action by the department, for in the main, property owners and agents do endeavour to meet their responsibilities to carry out any necessary repairs whenever they find it possible to do so.

In the operation of the Rent Act, 1957, four applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. Four Notices of Intention were served upon the owners, one Undertaking was received and accepted, and three Certificates of Disrepair were eventually issued in respect of the others.

The work in all four cases was subsequently completed, and after the necessary formalities had been concluded the certificates were revoked, and in the case of the Undertaking a Certificate was issued indicating the completion of repairs.

In the absence of any evidence to the contrary it does appear that on the question of rent there must be a measure of satisfaction between landlord and tenant, although it must never be lost sight of that the number of houses becoming de-controlled and outside rent control increases each year.

The number of dustbins supplied to property during the year was six hundred and ninety-nine, of which seventy-six were supplied subject to an annual charge made upon the property. Twenty-two undertakings were cancelled by the Committee on receiving a report in each instance. Action is taken by the department on Annual Charge as a result of the non-compliance with an informal notice served upon the owner requiring him to provide a dustbin within fourteen days, or on the initial request of owners of property. The total number of bins so supplied since the scheme was inaugurated in June, 1950, to the 31st December, 1961, is nine hundred and thirty-five. This is considered to be most satisfactory.

The annual charge for all new undertakings is 7/6d.

The type of dustbin in use in the Borough is the B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet .

In respect of the use of the paper sack as a container for the reception of refuse, the pilot scheme envisaged was carried out during the year on a part of the North Whitby Housing Estate, finally embracing over five hundred houses and flats, together with a County Council School. It took place extending over a period of some six months during the latter part of the summer through to the winter months, and proved very successful.

There were, of course, teething troubles, but these were satisfactorily resolved.

The introduction of the sack system was well received by the tenants concerned, who were very much in agreement and appreciative with the obvious benefits obtained, being more hygienic as well as proving a silent service. The refuse collectors found the task of collection very congenial, cleaner and easier to handle.

At the conclusion of the trial period the Borough Council expressed approval, and decided to continue the scheme on a permanent basis, and consideration is now being given as to probable extension.

The Multiwall Sack Company, who conducted the trial, produced a film upon the work, with the Corporation taking part. This film apparently will be available for showing to interested bodies and organisations.

Whilst it has never been claimed that the use of the paper sack is cheaper than the traditional-type dustbin, its use is considered a progressive step in the environmental field with advantage to public health.

In association with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor a report was submitted in respect of the provision of washing facilities, both at the new sanitary conveniences under construction in Meadow Lane in the Westminster Ward, as also those on the Town Centre. The Council agreed to the proposal of the purchase of several units which are constructed of fibre glass, have hot and cold water together with liquid soap, and will be available for free use to the general public.

The free use of washing facilities at conveniences is considered as something essential from a health aspect, and it is hoped that the people for whom they have been provided will see there is no abuse or that vandalism will not occur.

The support of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor in the matter, as also his consultation in the layout of the new conveniences, is greatly appreciated.

Apart from letters of complaint received requesting an inspection of premises, one thousand and forty-one verbal complaints were made at the office. This shows an increase over the previous year. In addition, many enquiries are made to the department for advice, etc., in respect of numerous items as arise within the provisions of the Housing Act, or other matters of a character affecting our work.

Four hundred and eighty-one applications were dealt with for Search Certificates by means of memoranda through the Town Clerk's Department . This is a decrease since the last report.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Control of this type of dwelling passed from the Public Health Act with the coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, necessitating a change in procedure in dealing with applications.

The Planning Committee are now charged with granting, or refusing planning consent with Health Committee responsible for the issue of site licences following the decision made on the planning aspect. Model standards have been issued by the Ministry in respect of the conditions which may be attached to site licences, and the Council have agreed to impose these conditions.

There were no new applications during the year for site licences. The conditions prevailing at the existing three licensed sites continue satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY

The discolouration and palatability problems affecting the supply improved considerably during the year, and very few complaints were received. These, however, related chiefly to discolouration due to alterations in pressure or burst pipes.

Measures adopted by the Water Board, following representations made by the Corporation in the matter, appear to be operating satisfactorily, and reference to this is made earlier in the report.

Food

Whilst the duties mainly carried out by the local authority in Food and Drug Administration may be considered of a routine nature, it is nevertheless important, for it is by this that the position in every way can be properly assessed, and action taken as found necessary.

The sampling of foodstuffs may be likened as the watchdog of the service with its sole aim of protection and safeguard of the community.

Whilst the food trades generally have co-operated very much with the department, it is considered essential that there should be adequate routine inspection, for experience has clearly demonstrated the advantages to be obtained from this in every aspect of the work.

The number of inspections made show an increase over the previous year, being seven hundred and seventy-four, with fifty-four informal notices being served upon the owners.

A number of incidents brought to the notice of the department were referred to the County Authority as appropriate with whom there is a very close liaison. This team work is of advantage to everyone, particularly the complainant, which is important.

Plans deposited with the Council for new buildings, which include shops, etc., are submitted to the department for observations before approval by the Planning Committee. This system is invaluable, although a great amount of time is given on consultations and inspections with such proposals, which of necessity reflect adversely on other duties. In many instances amendments are required, although it is now becoming standard practice in the light of previous experience for architects to submit draft proposals to the department before final plans are deposited for approval. This is certainly appreciated, enabling amendments of a structural character to be made which otherwise could be impossible in any final scheme.

Development of the Civic Centre still proceeds at a steady pace, with further increase in the completion of new shops. Several new premises were also completed under private development in the Whitby Ward.

The reference made in the previous report still obtains in the tendency when designing new shops to have as large a sales area as possible, leaving a much reduced space at the rear, which is not only utilised for storage and make-up, but also for the provision of essential amenities. In one or two instances no yard area has been provided, thereby creating problems of dustbin storage.

This trend is governed strictly by hard business methods on sales and turnover, and whilst the views must be appreciated, nevertheless the practice of potential lowering of standards in other directions is something that cannot receive commendation from the department.

Provided there will be no contraventions, there is nothing that can be done about the position. It must always be remembered, and this has had to be quoted during the year, that legislation only provides for a minimum standard below which an offence is committed, and to try and keep just within the law only produces sub-standard type of premises.

It is, of course, appreciated there are a number of excellent schemes from a food hygiene point of view, especially in the field of self-service or supermarket which appears popular to the public. Several shops were converted to this type in the period under review.

The question of refrigeration plays an important role, not only against food spoilage but also in the efforts made to combat food poisoning. Temperature control has been stressed by the department over the years.

There are now one hundred and sixty-three premises in the Borough registered within the provisions of the Act, and comprise: storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream 102; manufacture and sale of ice-cream 2; preparation, storage and sale of preserved foods 59.

Eighteen new registrations were made during the year, seventeen in respect of ice-cream and one for preserved foods. Two notifications were received in respect of change of occupancy, the business remaining as previously registered.

Activity has continued to increase in the use of the mobile shop, and three new applications were received for registration of Hawkers of Food within the provisions contained in the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953. These related to two for greengrocery and one for the sale of ice-cream. The total number

so registered is forty-four, made up as follows: bread and confectionery 10; greengrocery 16; grocery 3; meat 1; fish 1; and ice-cream 13. These vehicles are inspected at varying intervals, and the total number of live businesses appears to be forty. An approach has been made to enquire of voluntary cancellation of registration should the trade have been discontinued and likely to remain so within the immediate future period. Four have ceased to trade, and registration is to be cancelled.

The need has previously been expressed that a change is considered necessary to simplify the position rather than to undertake the cumbersome procedure as laid down for removal from the register.

The majority of traders, so registered, operate from premises situate outside the Borough. There are, of course, a number of vehicles which do not require registration, being used by local tradespeople.

Inspection of vehicles is undertaken at varying intervals in order to ensure compliance is being maintained with the regulations, etc., and one hundred and ninety-eight inspections were made with five informal notices being served upon the owners.

Regular visits to the Council's six-day market for the purpose of the inspection of food stalls has been made, with maintenance work being carried out as required.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Clean Food Joint Consultative Committee continues to play its part in furtherance of the aims of clean food handling, and two meetings have been held. Mr. F. Burrows, Master Butcher, was again elected as Chairman for the ensuing year.

This Committee has proved its worth over the years to the benefit of the Borough and its inhabitants.

There must be commendation when it is realised that in the adoption of Codes of Practice expenditure is frequently involved by the trade when there may be no legal compulsion to do so.

The matters which were considered dealt with food hygiene lectures; use of sawdust on floors in food premises; bubbly gum machines; food hygiene publicity; animals in food shops; use of bread trays and mobile trading.

There is now only one trader using a bubbly gum machine, the remainder having ceased to do so, meeting the wishes of the Committee in the matter. Whilst an isolated case, it is considered unfortunate and out of step with everyone else.

The food hygiene handbook has been resolved, and at the time of preparation of this report is in the hands of the publishers. There will be at least six thousand copies, and these will be distributed by the department free to householders throughout the Borough visiting every other house.

At the invitation of the Committee, Mr. Morley Parry, Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, Ministry of Health, kindly prepared a message for insertion in the handbook. The help and kindness shown is greatly appreciated, and stimulates interest in the work.

Codes of Practice in the various trades were circularised to food traders.

Series of lectures were conducted over the winter months not only to food handlers engaged in the retail trades, but also to employees at factory canteens. Certificates were issued to sixty-eight personnel, and the total number of staff trained since the inception of the scheme is nine hundred and sixty-eight.

In one instance lectures were given at the factory to the personnel who were unable to attend the lecture school. The accompanying photograph illustrates a lecture in progress. Every facility was granted by the management, demonstrating their interest and keenness to fully co-operate with the department.

Preliminary enquiries are being made in connection with a proposal to become an Approved Training Centre for the syllabus covering entrants for the examination in catering hygiene held by The Royal Society of Health. The issue of such a certificate to successful candidates would be a great asset to employers in the appointment and selection of staff.

Food hygiene and food handling is of great importance in the health field and prevention of disease. The general public could play an active part, and it is hoped that with the publication of the handbook there will be at least an awakening of interest. There can be no question but that the housewife herself can make a valuable contribution.



LICENSED PREMISES

The survey of this type of food business has been completed with sixty-four inspections being made for the purpose. Several works of alteration, improvement and decoration, are already in operation, and in one instance an entire new look prevails following a modernisation scheme undertaken at what might be described the village inn.

The implications of the survey are at present receiving consideration.

RESTAURANTS, CANTEENS, ETC.

Seventy-two routine inspections have been made in connection with this type of business, and works requiring attention were carried out at several premises.

A report was submitted to Committee in connection with the provision of W.C. accommodation for the use of patrons at two refreshment establishments. In one instance there was acceptance by the Council that staff toilets would be made available, and with the other the owner gave an undertaking they would be provided within a given period, together with washing facilities. This was also accepted.

Checking of temperature of water during wash-up routine has been made, thus obviating the necessity to obtain samples for bacteriological examination when correct operations are being properly applied.

This in the main refers to the operation of the double-sink method of washing of crockery, etc., and remains the policy strictly advocated over the years. It consists of the preliminary washing of utensils in one sink at 110°F. or thereabouts followed by immersion in another at a temperature of between 170°F. and 180°F.

The retention of a sample meal for twenty-four hours at a number of canteens has been generally complied with, and as shown previously proved to be invaluable in investigation work which had to be undertaken.

Five inspections of school canteens were carried out and reference made to the County authority as found necessary.

FOOD INSPECTION

Seventy-one special visits were paid to food premises at the request of owners to inspect foodstuffs, and the following goods were rejected being unfit for human consumption:—

Meat	201 tins	Fish Fingers	10 pkts
Fruit	133 tins	Brazil Nuts	22 lbs.
Jam	9 tins	Cornflour	7 lbs.
Peas	17 tins	Cooking Fat	10 lbs.
Soup	11 tins	Sugar	112 lbs.
Fish	58 tins	Rump Steak	40 lbs.
Sponge Pudding	1 tin	Cod Fillets	6 stone
Beans	9 tins	Chicken Paste	1 jar
Tomatoes	74 tins	Fish Cakes	2 pkts
Sausages	22 tins	Standard Eggs	86
Carrots	1 tin	Biscuits	390 lbs.
Milk	51 tins	Margarine	48 lbs.
Creamed Pudding ...	2 tins	Milk Powder	28 lbs.
Creamed Sago	2 tins	Cooked Ham	582 lbs.
Flour	12 bags	Chilled Beef	40 lbs.
Puff Pastry	22 pkts	Fish Fillets	63 pkts

In each instance the rejected food was disposed of under the supervision of the department.

MEAT INSPECTION

The private slaughterhouse at Ledsham in the Sutton Ward has continued in operation, and 100% meat inspection is carried out. Visits are paid during the period slaughtering is taking place, and this has again necessitated duty at week-ends by the inspectorial staff.

Several butchers from outside the Borough use the premises in addition to local interests, and a number slaughter animals outside the area.

The licence for this slaughterhouse was again renewed by the Council for a further period of twelve months.

The appointed day fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, whereby full compliance with the structural alterations will be necessary is the 1st January, 1963.

A scheme indicating alterations and improvements was submitted to the Council by the owners and formally approved.

Some of the work has been put in hand and full consideration is required in connection with the drainage arrangements. It is understood that the occupier will obtain the services of consultants as there is no sewer available for disposal which is by means of septic tank.

No new applications have been received for slaughtering facilities.

The following table relates to meat inspection carried out at this slaughterhouse during the year under review:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	961	135	4761	13057	4056
Number inspected	961	135	4761	13057	4056
<i>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT</i>					
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole Carcases condemned ..	1	2	31	10	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	93	10	12	237	310
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	9.77%	8.71%	0.90%	1.89%	7.78%
<i>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	70
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.74%
<i>CYSTICERCOSIS :</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total weight rejected was : 3 tons, 3 cwts., 0 qrs., 19 lb.

The incidence of the number of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis shews a decrease over the previous two years.

The increase in the number of animals slaughtered is reflected by Foot and Mouth Disease which occurred during the year and restricted movement of animals except to the slaughterhouse, which remained open. During this period the slaughterhouse was used extensively.

In compliance with the Slaughter of Animals Act three Slaughterman's Licences were granted, all being by way of renewal.

ICE - CREAM

Sixty-six samples of ice-cream were taken for examination from all dealers and manufacturers during the year.

Sampling on a rota basis has been maintained, whereby traders are visited at irregular intervals.

Of the sixty-six samples obtained and examined in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry, fifty-one were placed in Grade I, ten in Grade II, two in Grade III and three in Grade IV.

Action was taken in respect of the samples placed in Grade IV, which related to ice-cream obtained by the retailer from a producer situate outside the Borough, and further samples subsequently obtained. The Local Authority concerned was informed of the position and furnished a report upon the matter.

One establishment previously registered to manufacture ice-cream by the hot-mix method reverted to that of a retailer with pre-packed ice-cream. This alteration now means there is one establishment in the Borough who manufactures by the hot-mix method and one by complete cold-mix.

Attention has been paid to itinerant ice-cream dealers to ensure their vehicles are maintained to standard in accordance with the codes of practice in operation for this type of business.

MILK SUPPLY

There are two registered dairies and sixty-two distributors within the Borough. In addition, two distributors bring milk into the area from adjacent districts, as well as three registered wholesalers. These total figures show an increase as for the previous year. Six registrations were revoked and fifteen new distributors added to the register.

There are thirteen milk vending machines being operated in the district, several by a producer/retailer from farm premises outside the Borough, and a number by a large dairy undertaking. The milk sold is Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised.

Milk sampling has continued to be carried out on a rota basis; one hundred and twenty-one samples were obtained and sent to the bacteriologist for examination, each being examined in accordance with the designation applicable to the sample.

Of the samples so examined, fifteen failed the prescribed test, including three void samples. Follow-up work was undertaken in each instance and further samples obtained.

Two samples were submitted for biological test and proved negative.

Information was received from the County Council of a Positive *Brucella* sp. isolated following a bulk milk sample taken by them from farm premises in the Borough. Visits were paid to the farm, and with the closest co-operation of the farmer all milk was sent to a Pasteurising Establishment pending clearance of the offending animal(s) by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The matter was quickly resolved.

With the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the responsibility for the issuing of Dealers' Licences to retail milk under designation passed to the County as the Food and Drug Authority affecting the issue of such licences from the 1st January, 1961.

The Borough Council made representations for delegated powers, particularly in view of the fact that the population of the district would be over 40,000, and according to the Census prior to April 1961 entitled to become a Food and Drug Authority. It was agreed that the Council act as agents for the County, and this agreement has operated very amicably.

Ninety-one pre-packed Milk Dealers' Licences were issued authorising the sale of milk under designation. One licence may now include for various types of milk provided it is intended to be retailed at the time application is made for the licence, and it is so stated.

Atmospheric Pollution

The department has again been actively engaged in dealing with this problem in its many aspects, and whilst some have been resolved there are still others awaiting to be satisfactorily concluded.

It is evident that in the main the general public are prepared to play their part to combat smoke pollution, and readily appreciate the efforts being made on their behalf both in the industrial and domestic field. All concerned, therefore, who are in any way connected with the work are under a moral obligation to the public to give the proper service required, and not in any way undermine the confidence achieved by the local authority in the efforts that have been made in promoting smoke control.

Smoke Control Areas Number Two and Three came into operation on the 1st November, 1961, with Area Number Four on the first day of the succeeding month.

It was considered a little unfortunate that before householders had an opportunity of getting used to smokeless fuel a very cold spell occurred lasting over Christmas, and complaints were received that fuel was not giving sufficient heat to keep the rooms warm. A visit was paid in every instance and further advice given, as also the services of the North Western Gas Board were obtained through their Solid Smokeless Fuel Officer, who arranged demonstrations in the use of Coke or Phimax in the home with satisfactory results. This is the type of assistance needed, and is appreciated.

The Council had agreed to have a further Demonstration House, but due to various reasons the Gas Board were unable to avail themselves of the offer during the winter months, so it had to be postponed. It is considered essential that one be held immediately prior to the advent of the next winter.

Arising from patrol on several occasions of the smoke control areas, smoke was observed being emitted from domestic chimneys which on investigation was being caused through the burning of a non-smokeless fuel. Reports were submitted to Committee,

when an instruction was given to issue warnings. This attitude, although in a small minority, is considered unfortunate when the measure brought into operation is done so with the sole aim of its beneficial effects upon the community. To discuss the matter with a person who has chest weakness, such as Bronchitis, will dispel any idea that smoke control is not necessary.

On the other hand instances do arise where information has been sought by residents as to how soon their own particular locality will come under control, and express surprise when given a probable date away in the distant future.

Whilst everyone will appreciate the efforts made by the Ministry to streamline procedure the introduction of a zone is a slow business and takes a great deal of time.

During the winter months it was ascertained that smokey fuel was being sold in smoke control areas on the pretext that smokeless fuel was not available. There may have been distribution problems, but certainly no shortage of the basic fuel, and whilst the sale of this fuel is not an offence in itself it is to the householder if smoke is emitted and smokeless fuel is not being used. This attitude is to be deprecated, particularly so when this is the section which has offered so much criticism. It is of importance that a better approach is offered, as also the need to ensure that householders obtain the correct fuel and correct size.

In a recent report submitted to Committee following the receipt of a Government circular upon the future programme up to 1966, reference was made to the position that smokeless fuel was being used without choice by certain sections whilst others unless they do so by voluntary action will make no contribution to what is a public health measure for everyone.

Committee and Council have agreed to proceed with Area Number Five, and the necessary Order has been made for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. It is envisaged to come into operation November, 1963.

The survey is now in progress, and the probable estimated cost is £13,290. 13s. 0d. Of the 1,550 houses in the area, 670 in private ownership will, it is considered, require and be eligible to rank for Grant aid to conversion of firegrates, etc. A number of Corporation dwellings are also affected.

There will be a slight adjustment made to this area to that as shown on the phased programme map included in last year's report. This is to the south-west where the boundary line will be a continuation of Sutton Way through to the A.41 Great Sutton.

At the present time there are 3,330 houses under smoke control in the four areas.

The previous policy of keeping householders fully informed has been maintained by means of circular letters being sent to the houses, together with copies of literature received from the Ministry.

Several complaints were received in connection with garden bonfires, and here it is felt a more positive approach is required to this problem. The present position is not satisfactory.

Routine inspection of industrial plant has been undertaken with observations made as found necessary of factory chimney stacks. Any problems arising have been discussed with management immediately, and the co-operation afforded to the department has been maintained.

A common failure when plans are submitted for approval is absence of any indication of stack height to the boiler chimney. This has resulted in a number of instances of detailed discussion and examination. Generally speaking, a happy compromise is effected.

Ten Notices of Proposal to install a furnace were received during the year and accepted by the Committee.

It is considered that the approximate cost of works carried out by industry which has resulted in a reduction in atmospheric pollution is in the region of some £79,000. This in itself provides sufficient evidence of the support given to the department.

There has been a further extension of development of industrial activities during the year, thus increasing the duties and responsibilities of the department.

On several occasions the problem of incineration has occurred both at large and small undertakings. This is not very easily resolved, nevertheless insistence has been made that there shall be smokeless operation in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act.

One undertaking in the Stanlow Area replaced their only steam locomotive with a diesel for shunting operations. This is a forward step and hope it will be emulated.

Following complaints of chlorine emission received in respect of one undertaking, an invitation following a joint meeting was extended and accepted by the Committee to make an inspection

of the plant and ascertain at first hand the position, together with the precautions undertaken by the Company concerned. The Committee subsequently expressed satisfaction with the position and the co-operation afforded to them and its officers.

The two Daily Smoke Filters and SO₂ Apparatus continue in operation, one being sited at the Municipal Offices and one at Overpool County Primary School. The former has been in use for four years and the latter two and a half years. It had been hoped to resite one machine in a smoke control area, but unfortunately a suitable site has not yet been found.

Both instruments are located in residential areas with a corresponding level of pollution between both machines indicative that it is purely domestic in origin, particularly so when it is understood the smoke concentration is mainly recorded within a circle of half a mile radius from the machine that in both cases there will be no influence of an industrial nature except perhaps for the first station when winds are in a north-easterly direction occurring chiefly during the winter months.

A report was recently submitted to Committee relative to Atmospheric Pollution, and the readings from both machines over a period of twelve months are shown on the tables overleaf.

DAILY SMOKE FILTER and SO₂ APPARATUS—1961/62

SMOKE CONCENTRATION MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Municipal Offices, Ellesmere Port	94	60	32	30	25	50	49	170	227	174	96	150	Summer 49
Ellesmere Port No. 1 Station	300	170	120	70	90	100	110	702	748	844	436	416	Winter 144
													Year 97

SO₂ MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Municipal Offices, Ellesmere Port	87	86	82	113	53	79	71	212	200	87	139	148	Summer 83
Ellesmere Port No. 1 Station	309	243	257	326	89	186	140	790	807	195	329	297	Winter 143
													Year 113

DAILY SMOKE FILTER and SO₂ APPARATUS—1961/62

SMOKE CONCENTRATION MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Overpool County Primary School	83	56	37	31	25	70	84	216	258	241	120	202	Summer 50
Ellesmere Port No. 2 Station	150	150	90	70	120	140	220	532	752	1312	696	372	Winter 187
													Year 119

SO₂ MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Overpool County Primary School	108	86	67	81	48	65	107	243	213	131	150	216	Summer 76
Ellesmere Port No. 2 Station	312	363	217	183	123	152	237	505	1267	313	434	452	Winter 177
													Year 127

General

NOISE

One complaint of noise nuisance occurred emanating from the activities of a men's club, and suitable informal action was taken. It does appear as evident from the publicity nationally that there is a growing awareness of the problem, and reports from local authorities on their activities under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, were supplied to the Ministry of Health during the year.

The opportunity is taken whenever plans of an industrial character are submitted for Byelaw Approval to ascertain whether there is any possibility of nuisance arising from noise, and in such cases to draw the attention of management to the fact. In one such instance the measures put into operation were not satisfactory and further alterations are at present being put in hand.

DRAINS AND SEWERAGE

There are two sewage disposal works in the Borough. The works at Little Stanney were erected during the year 1933, and designed for a population of 20,000, whilst the disposal works at Sunnyside Pontoon, known as the Town Works, are designed for a population of 7,000. An area is drained under the Manchester Ship Canal to the River Mersey without treatment.

The problem of the Rivacre Valley Sewer and Sewage Disposal is still under consideration with varying matters remaining to be resolved. A reference to the need for an early settlement and of closest co-operation with the department has previously been commented upon.

The conversion of pails to water closets at Ince has continued and will be completed during the coming year. This will mean in effect that except for one or two isolated instances, none of this type of closet will remain, and then only in those cases by virtue of no sewer being available. A grant is made by the Council of 50% of the cost of approved expenditure.

In one case involving two houses in a rural part of the district it had been hoped an improvement grant application submitted for improvements and repair would have reduced these few still further, but unfortunately it was withdrawn by the owners owing to a disagreement upon the matter.

Fewer complaints have been received in respect of pollution in the Ledsham area, and several joint inspections have been made with an officer of the adjacent district where the pollution emanates.

Complaints of choked house drains are referred in the first instance to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, when arrangements are made for the drain to be plunged and rodded—free of charge if proper access is available. Should this not prove successful in clearing the drain, then notice is served upon the owner concerned.

Forty-eight informal notices were served during the year in respect of defective drainage, etc.; all were complied with.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

A portion of the small River Gowy lies within the area and is bordered by oil works along its entire length in this Borough. It is tide-locked where it is syphoned below the Manchester Ship Canal to discharge into the River Mersey.

Pollution is evident, due to trade effluents from neighbouring industries.

There is also evidence on occasion of pollution in the Rivacre Brook which receives overflow from the Sutton Sewer. This in the preliminary proposals will be rectified, except for a short distance, and totally eliminated on the completion of the final phase.

The clean water effluent discharged from a factory in the upper reaches assists greatly in cleansing the brook.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The greater part of the district is provided with clean water closets, but on the outskirts of the town, where sewers are not available, some cesspools and septic tanks are in use. Only a few pails now remain.

Two schemes for the conversion of pails at Ince have been confirmed, and subject to grant aid from the Borough Council. The amount approved and paid on completion of the work was £55, making a total paid to date of £244.

Inspections have continued of small sewage disposal plants with maintenance works carried out after service of informal notices.

The regular cleansing of cesspools is undertaken by the Council through the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, as also for periodic de-sludging of septic tanks. The service of emptying of pails at Ince has now virtually ceased, and certainly will do so when final development of rehousing is completed.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service is carried out by direct labour under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department. Modern mechanised vehicles are in use, and disposal is by tipping.

All premises in the district, except for the paper sack scheme, utilise the standard dustbin, and the department enforces renewals, etc., together with the provision of dustbins to new houses and other premises.

Co-operation has been maintained with the department in the disposal of refuse at Pooltown Road tip. Routine disinfestation against fly-breeding, etc., is carried out by the use of a pressure blower.

Refuse collection for obvious reasons is an important service in the field of public health, and necessitates a regular system of removal of all types of domestic refuse. Any failure to do so only results in odd corners and waste land becoming a dumping ground. The occupier who faced with the removal of a discarded bed or bedsteads is in a dilemma which in one way can be quickly resolved by them to the consternation of others. It is considered there is a need for a better understanding and of co-operation with the local authority.

Concern has been expressed in connection with accumulation of refuse at shops, particularly food premises, as also the complaints received of nuisance as a result of burning paper, cardboard, etc., from such premises. It is understood a scheme for payment in connection with the collection of trade refuse is shortly

to be inaugurated by the Council, and it is considered essential that there shall be close co-operation with the department. The use of paper sacks can be usefully employed, particularly from a hygiene point of view.

There are five industrial tips in use in the Borough, and inspections have been carried out at frequent intervals.

Conditions at one of these tips, which was the subject of a special report and mentioned previously, has shewn little improvement. Whilst the tip is most untidy and will continue as long as the recovery of scrap metal takes place, every endeavour has been made to ensure there is no public health nuisance.

Whilst it is appreciated that industry has a problem in the disposal of waste materials, nevertheless there is an obligation it shall be carried out efficiently and without nuisance, which is surely a reasonable request and one that can readily be implemented without any difficulty.

A further inspection by a Sub-Committee was made in connection with a Planning application.

The industrial tip under planning control in the Westminster Ward will very soon be completely filled in and tipping on this site as also the one adjacent should then be concluded.

A problem of dust emission occurred at one tip during a spell of dry weather accompanied with high winds causing dust to be blown over a small residential area. Suitable measures were adopted by the occupiers of the tip with satisfactory results following representations made by the department.

SWIMMING POOL

The Rivacre Swimming Pool is owned by the Corporation, and has a swimming area of 1,567 square yards.

The water for filling purposes is obtained to a great extent from the Water Board's Mains, with a smaller amount from the Manchester Ship Canal which is tidal and a salt water. A continuous bath purification plant embodies two horizontal air-scoured pressure filters with a circulation pump capable of circulating the total contents of the pool in a period of eight hours.

Several samples of water were taken by the department during the height of the season, and these proved to be satisfactory. It is now possible for break-point chlorination to be maintained.

Extensions to the cafe, and provision of living accommodation for a member of the Pool staff, together with increased facilities for bathers, has been completed. These improvements further enhance the amenities at this Pool which has proved so popular.

Difficulties are experienced during peak periods regarding litter, which seems to be a very difficult problem. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has, however, in operation a special arrangement for its collection during these particular occasions.

SCHOOLS

At the close of the year there were one County Grammar School, five County Council Secondary Modern, fifteen Primary, and four Denominational Schools in the Borough.

Four schools also use rooms at other buildings to accommodate overspill.

All are provided with individual water closet accommodation, etc., and washing facilities.

Head Teachers are notified of the occurrence of cases of infectious diseases in order to secure the exclusion of contacts for the necessary period.

During the summer vacation, and at other times when found necessary, the schools are disinfected.

PET ANIMALS ACT

There are three premises in the Borough licensed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, all in respect of shops, and are satisfactory.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Borough Council is responsible to administer the Act, being the local authority as defined for this purpose. Two hundred and twenty-three inspections were made during the course of the year under review.

The usual difficulties continue in respect of Sunday Trading, with several warnings issued during the occasion when inspections have been carried out on Sunday rota duty.

Every care is taken when new shop development is proposed to ensure the provisions of the Shops Act, particularly welfare facilities are being fully complied with, and some excellent schemes have been introduced. There does not appear any likelihood of an impending change being made in legislation governing shops and retail trading, which it is felt is long overdue.

FACTORIES

The tables on the following pages refer to the inspections carried out in connection with factory premises, and show an increase over the previous year.

Preparation works in connection with the Borough Council's light industrial estate at Rossmore Road West in the Westminster Ward have partly been completed, and the new Municipal Depot on this estate will be ready for occupation during the next period.

There has been a continuation of large scale factory development necessitating the close attention of the department in respect of various matters applicable to factories and enforceable by the local authority.

One application was received for approval of a water supply to industrial premises, and recommended for approval.

Samples of water are obtained at periodical intervals for routine examination at three undertakings where approval has previously been granted. At one of the undertakings, where the supply is of an extensive and complex character, reports on samples are received weekly.

Close liaison has been maintained with this Company in surveillance of water supply, and a comprehensive programme has been agreed in relation to sampling.

The support and assistance afforded by the County Analyst in the examination of these water supplies is greatly appreciated.

OFFICES

Several inspections have been carried out in connection with office accommodation, and representations made as applicable. Plans submitted to the Council for approval in relation to new buildings have also been examined, with recommendations on occasion being forwarded to the developers.

The new proposals for office accommodation affecting the various departments of the Corporation will be completed within the near future, and will prove to be of benefit to all the staff.

AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

In connection with these provisions a survey of farm premises was undertaken with the requisite information being supplied to the Ministry.

Of the twenty-six holdings within the Borough, twenty-two have satisfactory sanitary accommodation, with informal notices being served in three instances, and no access obtained in the remaining case.

The position is considered as being satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

1. Inspections.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	108	88	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding outworkers' premises)	13	10	—	—
TOTAL ..	131	103	5	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	3	3	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	3	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	11	9	—	5	—

Pest Control

RODENT CONTROL

Three rodent operatives are employed with a charge-hand, whose part-time services are chargeable to rodent control. This staff has worked very efficiently during the year, and credit is due to them for the services rendered.

The spirit of co-operation built up over the years has continued, particularly with industry who are fully aware adequate control of their premises against rodent infestation is an all-essential service. This goodwill results in the local authority being able to discharge in this connection its statutory functions without friction, and is greatly appreciated.

Annual and clearance contracts have shown an increase over the previous year, so that the staff have been fully occupied with inspection work and the taking of remedial measures.

The policy of the Council in respect of rodent control contracts has certainly proved invaluable, particularly when grant aid from the Ministry ceased. The effect otherwise would have been most marked.

A free service has continued in respect of rat infestation at domestic property, and advice is given whenever requested in any instance affecting mice.

12,332 inspections were carried out by the rodent operatives, with 1,211 poisoning campaigns undertaken. The total amount of "poison take", i.e.: poison and bait combined on all campaigns was: Zinc Phosphide 60-lbs. 14-ozs.; Arsenic 37-lbs. 17-ozs.; Mafantu 9-lbs. 2½-ozs.; Warfarin 0.1 1-lb. 11-ozs.; Warfarin 0.5 67-lbs. 12½-ozs.

The formula prepared by the Ministry for the calculation of the estimated kill of the common rat when Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic are used shows that in respect of these two poisons in campaigns a total kill of 3,933 is arrived at for the year.

A test baiting of 10 per cent. of sewer manholes in the entire Borough were baited in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry, and "no takes" recorded.

This was considered satisfactory by the Divisional Rodent Officer, and no further work in this connection was undertaken during the financial year 1961/62.

INSECT PESTS

A number of treatments have been carried out at industrial and other premises in relation to infestation by ants, cockroaches, etc., such work, except in the case of the domestic dwelling, being undertaken on a Clearance or Annual Contract basis. This has proved to be quite satisfactory.

In respect of infestation with bed-bugs, the number of houses dealt with during the year is as follows:—

(a)	Corporation houses	.....	.....	2
(b)	Other houses	.....	.....	3
(c)	Number disinfested	.....	.....	5
(d)	Total visits	.....	.....	15

Infested houses were treated with liquid and powder forms of D.D.T. with satisfactory results. It is not generally considered now necessary to have woodwork removed in the bedroom to facilitate disinfestation, due to the residual effect of D.D.T.

Spraying with a suitable insecticide has again been carried out following complaints received of nuisance by mosquito and midge breeding. Whenever possible cleansing of ditches has been undertaken by the owners, although where new development is concerned it is essential that all ditches shall be piped.

Several requests were received in connection with nuisance of wasps, and dealt with accordingly.

Annual Report on the Health Services of the South-West Cheshire Division for the Year 1961

The Rev. E. H. Barnes continued as Chairman and Mr. J. H. Broadhouse as Deputy Chairman until July, when they vacated their appointments on the completion of their terms of office. Mr. J. H. Broadhouse and Mr. J. Groome were unanimously elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively.

Mr. R. J. Bernie, LL.B.(Lond.), Town Clerk of the Borough of Ellesmere Port, was appointed Clerk to the Committee on the 1st May in succession to the late Mr. J. H. Moore Dutton, whose death was reported with sincere regret on the 29th January.

The Division includes the Borough of Ellesmere Port and the Rural Districts of Chester and Tarvin. The total population according to the Provisional 1961 Census figures is 87,625, and the area is 115,548 acres.

Many changes have taken place within the Division during the year, with the provision of a new Adult Training Centre for mentally handicapped Adults, and a new Welfare Centre and Day Nursery, all of which have been erected in Ellesmere Port. In addition, the office accommodation for the Divisional Office in Chester has been improved, and an additional Sub-Divisional Office has been established in Ellesmere Port.

It will be noted from the report that the services rendered to the aged and infirm, namely the Domestic Help Service and the Chiropody Service, continues to expand—the Domestic Help Service an increase of approximately 27% over the previous year, and the Chiropody Service an increase of approximately 40%.

Measles was again the chief infectious disease notified, although slightly less than the previous year, the epidemic late in 1960 continuing in the early part of 1961. All other infectious diseases notified followed their customary level. It is pleasing to note that the number of notified cases of Tuberculosis is again lower than the number of cases removed from the register.

The Immunisation/Vaccination Programme for the immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, and the vaccination against Smallpox, Poliomyelitis and B.C.G., continued throughout the year, and the figures quoted in the report compare favourably with previous years.

WALTER J. BIRCHALL, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

South-West Cheshire Divisional Health Committee

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961

N.H.S. Act, 1946 (Section 22)

—Care of Mothers and Young Children

A—MOTHERS' CLINICS					New Cases.	Total Attendances.
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	418	2655
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	157	204
Dental:						
Pre-Natal	...	...	...	...	4	5
Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	3	11
Dentures Supplied	...	...	...	...	1	

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

		ANTE-NATAL		POST-NATAL	
		New Cases.	Attendances.	New Cases.	Attendances.
Ellesmere Port	...	317	1935	96	133
Little Sutton	.....	101	720	61	71
		418	2655	157	204

B—YOUNG CHILDREN'S CLINICS					New Cases.	Total Attendances.
(1)	Infant Welfare—					
	To 1 year	...	...	...	1068	9672
	1—2 years	...	...	...	—	1456
	2—5 years	...	...	...	—	1450
(2)	Specialist—					
	Ophthalmic	...	...	...	23	55
	Dental Treatment (under 5)	...	...	...	110	113
	E.N.T. (under 5)	...	...	...	13	20
					Daily Average	
(3)	Day Nurseries—				No. Attending.	Total Attendances.
	Aged 0—2 years	...	...	...	9½	2285
	Aged 2—5 years	...	...	...	21	4935

Details of figures (where they relate to more than one Clinic)
are given hereunder:—

EYE CLINICS					New Cases.	Total Attendances.
	Hoole	...	...	...	—	—
	Ellesmere Port	...	...	...	23	54
Totals					23	54

WELFARE CENTRES						New Cases.	Total Attendances.			
						0—1	0—1	1—2	2—5	
Barrow	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	203	84	80
Christleton	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	694	124	128
Ellesmere Port	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	3303	255	194
Farndon	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	105	80	85
Huntington	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	365	68	25
Ince	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	70	6	6
Kelsall	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	427	158	153
Little Sutton	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	1738	173	169
Malpas	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	298	68	91
Overpool	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	561	35	9
Saughall	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	499	74	110
Tarvin	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	257	104	133
Tattenhall	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	123	64	39
Upton	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	1029	163	228
						1068	...	9672	1456	1450

Welfare Centres

The attendances at the Mothers' and Young Children's Clinics throughout the Division compare favourably with the previous year.

Ellesmere Port

Work on the new Clinic continued during the year, the handing over of the premises from the contractor taking place in September, and the full operation of the Clinic taking place in November. The new clinic is undoubtedly a great improvement on the former premises in York Road, and with the improved facilities additional Specialist services have been introduced.

Little Sutton

The Clinic was painted externally at a cost of £118. The lease of the site of the present clinic was extended for a further five years, and the Committee recommended to the County Health Committee that consideration be given to the provision of a new Welfare Centre for this area as soon as possible. It is now understood that provision has been made for the new Clinic in the 1962/63 programme.

Tarvin

The Clinic held for many years at Radcliffe's Hut was transferred to the Vicarage, Tarvin, in August, owing to the deterioration of the general conditions appertaining at the Radcliffe's Hut.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows :—

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.	Tuesday and Friday afternoons each week.
Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.	Young Children Clinic (age 2-5) 4th Thurs. afternoon each month.
Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton.	Monday afternoon each week.
Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton.	Young Children Clinic (age 2-5) 1st Tues. afternoon each month.
Community Centre, Overpool.	1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
Village Hall, Ince.	4th Thursday afternoon each month.
Village Hall, Barrow.	1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.
Women's Institute, Christleton.	1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
Memorial Hall, Farndon.	1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.
Village Hall, Huntington.	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.
Parish Hall, Kelsall.	1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.
Jubilee Hall, Malpas.	1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoon each month.
Vernon Institute, Saughall.	1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.
The Vicarage, Tarvin.	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.
Barbour Institute, Tattenhall.	1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.
Village Hall, Upton.	Thursday afternoon each week.

Ante Natal Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.	Monday morning and Wednesday afternoons each week.
Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton.	Friday morning each week.

Midwives' Clinics and Preparation Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.	Monday afternoons each week.
Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton.	Thursday afternoons each week.

Dental Clinics (Pre-School, Schoolchildren, expectant Mothers)

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.	By appointment.
Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton.	By appointment.

Audiology and Screening Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.	Tuesday afternoons each week. Schoolchildren Monday morning alternate weeks.
Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton.	3rd Tuesday each month.
Rural Clinics.	By appointment, as required.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Welfare Centre, Monday morning alternate weeks
Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port. by appointment.

Child Guidance Clinic

Welfare Centre, By appointment.
Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.

E.N.T. Clinic

Welfare Centre, Monday morning alternate weeks
Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port. by appointment.

Eye Clinic

Welfare Centre, Friday morning, by appointment.
Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.

Immunisation/Vaccination Clinics

Welfare Centre, Poliomyelitis Vaccination, 1st
Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port. Thursday afternoon each month.
Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus Im-
munisation, Smallpox Vaccination
2nd Thurs. afternoon each month.

Welfare Centre, All Immunisations/Vaccinations 2nd
462, Chester Road, Little Sutton. Friday afternoon each month.

Vaccinations/Immunisations Clinics in Rural areas are held
as required.

Moral Welfare Worker

Welfare Centre, Thursday morning each week.
Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.

Teachers of the Deaf Clinic

Welfare Centre, Wednesday morning each week.
Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.
Welfare Centre, Friday afternoon each week.
462, Chester Road, Little Sutton.

Welfare Foods Ministry and Proprietary Brands

The distribution of Welfare Foods, both Ministry and Proprietary brands, continued to operate satisfactorily, and our appreciation is due to the voluntary workers who give many hours of their time to assist in this capacity, both at clinics, shops and homes.

Ministry—National Dried Milk: 15,465 Cod Liver Oil: 2,533
A/D Tablets: 2,186 Orange Juice: 16,682

Proprietary Brand Milk Foods—
Milk Foods: 11,466 Cereal Foods: 989
Other Commodities: 2,612

The figures for Ministry Welfare Foods have shown a decrease over the previous year as follows: National Dried Milk 2,672 (15%), Cod Liver Oil 1,262 (33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %), A & D Tablets 1,140 (35%), Orange Juice 9,258 (35%). It is thought that the decrease is due to the change in policy of the Ministry of Health in May, when charges for Cod Liver Oil and A.D. Tablets were first introduced, 1/- and 6d. respectively, and the charge for Orange Juice was increased from 5d. to 1/6d. per bottle.

The figures for Proprietary Branded Foods, however, have shown a marked increase as follows: Milk Foods 2,222 (23%), Cereals 216 (28%), Other Commodities 552 (26%).

Ministry Welfare Foods are distributed at the following centres:—

Welfare Clinics—Ellesmere Port, Little Sutton, Overpool, Ince, Barrow, Christleton, Farndon, Huntington, Kelsall, Malpas, Saughall, Tarvin, Tattenhall, Upton.

Voluntary Persons—

Duddon, Huxley, Malpas, Tilston, Waverton.

Proprietary brands of Welfare Foods are issued only at the Welfare Clinics in the Divisional area.

Day Nursery, Ellesmere Port

For the greater part of the year, January to October, the Nursery occupied the temporary accommodation at Hooton Park Pavilion, the children and staff being transported each day to and from Ellesmere Port.

In September the Committee was informed that the new premises in Stanney Lane would be completed and handed over by the contractor on the 23rd October. An “all out” effort was made to get the premises cleaned and ready for occupation on the 6th November. The Nursery at Hooton Park Pavilion closed on Friday evening 27th October, and re-opened at Stanney Lane on Monday morning 6th November.

It soon became apparent that owing to the greater floor area, the amount of wall space, the nature of the floors, and the lighter decoration, the cleaners within the existing establishment could not cope with the additional cleaning now required. The Committee recommended that in the first instance a temporary cleaner be employed 20 hours per week to overcome the difficulties, and that further consideration be given in the matter.

The attendances at the Day Nursery throughout the year (excepting February) were good, a total of 7,220 attendances compared with 6,615 in 1960, a daily average of 30.3 compared with 26½ in 1960. The monthly average attendances were as follows: January 26.7, February 17.5, March 36.7, April 31.5, May 32.2, June 28.3, July 32, August 29, September 31, October 26, November 35.5, December 37. The low attendance during February was due to the Measles epidemic, 20 children being affected.

The children's health throughout the year has been good, apart from the winter months when quite a number of the children were affected by the customary winter respiratory and throat infections, and during the early part of the year by the Measles epidemic.

The admission of mentally retarded children was arranged for the first time at this Day Nursery, three children with a low IQ being admitted. All three children settled down very well at the Nursery, and have shown definite improvement and derived great benefit from mixing with other children, and has undoubtedly relieved the mothers of some of their anxieties.

At the close of the year there were 50 children on the register, of whom 36 were priority cases. In addition there were 73 Non-Priority children on the waiting list.

The Day Nursery closed for the Annual Holiday 24th July to 8th August.

During the year one application was received for a reduction in charges, which the Committee approved.

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Number of births during the year: 1838 (including 35 still-births) (adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

Transport

The District Nurse for Tarvin was involved in an accident with her car, causing damage estimated at £88. 16s. 8d. plus cost of parts. The Nurse fortunately, apart from shock, escaped injury.

Accommodation

The following improvements to houses occupied by District Nurse/Midwives were carried out during the year:—

Farndon	.....	Internal Decoration	£104.
Aldford	.....	Internal Decoration	£122.
Ellesmere Port	.....	Internal Decoration	£92.
Tilston	.....	Repairs, New Firegrate, etc.	£55.
Tattenhall	.....	New Electric Cooker, Curtains	£52.

The lease for the Aldford District Nurse's house was renewed for a period of seven years at £100 per annum.

CONVALESCENCE

The sum of £155 was allocated to the Division for the year ending 31st March, 1962, for Convalescent treatment.

Three cases were sent for convalescence during the year.

One case, an elderly lady, was sent to the Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby, for two weeks.

Another case, a man suffering from Disseminated Sclerosis and blindness, was sent to Beachways Nursing and Convalescent Home, Southport, for two weeks.

The remaining case, a young married mother, run down and suffering from nervous debility, was sent to the Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby, for two weeks.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demand for the Domestic Help Service again shows a marked increase over the previous year; 237 cases were attended during the year, an increase of 52 cases. The number of cases of continued need also shows an increase over the previous year, 136 in 1961, compared with 112 in 1960, and 84 in 1959.

The majority of the persons requiring domestic help are aged persons who by reason of their age, infirmity, or ill-health, require a little assistance each day, or in some cases once, twice or three times per week. The number of hours supplied varies in accordance with the need of each case. In many cases the need for domestic help is a permanent one, generally for the remainder of the patient's life. In other cases the need is a temporary one, the patient waiting to be admitted to hospital or to one of the County Council Residential homes for the aged.

The department works in close co-operation with the Hospitals and the County Welfare Department in this connection, and everything possible is done to assist the aged, infirm, and those in ill-health.

The following is a summary of the cases of continued need at the end of the year:—

2 cases	have had Domestic Help for	10 years.
1 case	has had Domestic Help for	9 years.
1 case	has had Domestic Help for	8 years.
2 cases	have had Domestic Help for	6 years.
2 cases	have had Domestic Help for	5 years.
3 cases	have had Domestic Help for	4½ years.
3 cases	have had Domestic Help for	4 years.
4 cases	have had Domestic Help for	3½ years.
1 case	has had Domestic Help for	3 years.
6 cases	have had Domestic Help for	2½ years.
18 cases	have had Domestic Help for	2 years.
13 cases	have had Domestic Help for	1½ years.
18 cases	have had Domestic Help for	1 year.
62 cases	have had Domestic Help for	less than 1 year.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year: —

A—Number of new applicants	.....	191
(of these 71 were cancelled).		
B—Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.61	.....	82
C—Number of cases attended during the year	.....	237
D—Number of cases of continued need at 31.12.61	.....	132
E—Number of hours Domestic Help supplied	.....	50,218
F—Amount recovered from Future Recovery cases: £1,153. 4s. 3d.		
G—39 cases were brought to the attention of the Committee during the year.		

10 cases were defined as Future Recovery cases.

In 2 Future Recovery cases collection was deferred.

In 12 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was approved.

In 2 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was waived.

In 1 Future Recovery case recovery of the accumulative balance by instalments was approved.

In 5 cases arrears were cancelled.

In 6 cases the assessment was reduced.

In one case the Clerk of the County Council was asked to take the necessary steps to recover arrears.

The following is a statement of amounts accruing from patients during the year, and the amount collected from patients:—

COLLECTION STATEMENT, YEAR ENDED				DEC. 1961		
				£	s.	d.
Arrears brought forward				123	1	0
Amount Accrued during year				2815	5	6
				2938	6	6
Receipts during year—						
Cash Collected by D.M.O.				1437	9	11
Cash Collected by other sources				1254	8	1
				2691	18	0
				246	8	6
Less Cancellation and Refunds				20	12	9
Total Arrears carried forward				225	15	9
Credits brought forward 1.1.61				£3	10	3
Credits carried forward 31.12.61				£7	19	2

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS — CARE AND AFTERCARE

A—Number of cases investigated in Division:—

(1) Tuberculosis—

(a) No. of Forms C. and A.C.4 completed .....	.....	34
(Primary Investigation).		
(b) No. of Forms C. and A.C.22 completed .....	.....	252
(Follow-up Visits).		
(c) No. of cases where patient has been found to have:		
(a) Removed from area .....	.....	6
(b) Recovered .....	.....	32
(c) Died .....	.....	3

(2) Other than Tuberculosis—

All cases of chronic illness awaiting admission to Chronic Wards or suitable Institutions are visited regularly by Health Visitors until admission is effected, and in many cases Domestic Help is provided.

B—Nursing Equipment

304 articles were loaned to elderly, nursing and handicapped persons during the year. The period of loan varies in accordance with the need; in the first instance the loan is for three months, which can be extended if required.

The Nursing Equipment is mainly stored at the Divisional Offices, Chester and Ellesmere Port; the following is an inventory of the various items held at the offices (many of the items listed are out on loan).

Invalid Wheel Chairs	16	Urinals	25
Pillows	3	Sputum Mugs	2
Sheets, Single	32	Sputum Flasks	12
Sheets, Draw	26	Linen Bags	4
Sheets, Rubber/Plastic ...	50	Hoyer Hoist	1
Air Rings	12	Dunlopillo Mattresses	3
Breast Pumps	3	Bed Cages	4
Plastic Bags	4	Nocturnal Enuresis Alarm	2
Walking Sticks	4	Beds with Chain & Handle	2
Water/Air Beds	2	Inflatable Toilet Seat	1
Bed Pulleys	2	3 & 4 Legged Walking Aids	6
Back Rests	12	Commodos	8
Bed Pans	40	Crutches	pairs 5

In addition, the District Nurse/Midwives in the Rural areas each have a small stock of the smaller items, bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, etc.

C—Handicapped Persons

(i) At the end of the year there were 91 cases on the handicapped persons register, many of whom were in regular employment. All cases have been visited by the Health Visitors during the year, and in the majority of cases where the person was not in regular employment the services of the County Council were not required.

(ii) Number of cases placed in employment
(Disabled Persons Act) Nil.

(iii) A special chair was provided for a spastic child.

A 13-amp. Electric Power Plug was installed for the charging of the battery of a handicapped person's Invalid Tricycle.

(iv) Disabled Drivers' Car Badges

The scheme for the issue of Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers was introduced during the year. The Badges are issued to severely disabled drivers who because of their disability have difficulty in walking more than a short distance. The Badges are for the purpose of identification only, and confer no legal rights or privileges. The display of the Badge on a disabled driver's vehicle will enable him/her to be readily identified both by the police and by other road users. This will help the police to assist them in parking, and to exercise discretion in their favour wherever possible.

A condition of the issue of the Badge is that it should only be displayed when the vehicle is driven by the person to whom the Badge was issued.

During the months of October to December, ten Badges were issued.

D---Special Laundry Service

One person required the use of this Service during the year. The scheme provides sheets (single and draw) for patients who are incontinent and are being nursed at home. The Laundry is collected by the Ambulance Service and taken to the hospital (Clatterbridge or Chester City) for laundering. A charge is made for the service in accordance with the income of the household.

The disposable hospital underpads introduced during the previous year have proved a great asset to the District Nurses, who find them a great improvement for the bed-ridden patients.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

At the commencement of the year there were 374 persons on the register for Chiropody Treatment. During the year a further 210 applications were received, of whom 160 were granted treatment free of charge, 15 at half cost; 5 were not eligible and the remaining 30 the forms were awaiting completion. At the end of the year there were 541 persons on the register receiving Chiropody treatment.

The service is available to persons over the age of 65 years, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers recommended for such treatment by their family doctor or district nurse. Persons who receive any National Assistance benefit, or whose sole income is the National retirement pension, are eligible for free treatment under the provisions of the scheme. Persons in receipt of income from other sources may have to pay towards the cost of the treatment, depending on the amount of the additional income. Treatment in the first instance is monthly for the first six months, thereafter alternate months, unless a recommendation is received from either the patient's doctor, the District Nurse or the Chiropodist, requesting further monthly treatment.

The patients are allowed to choose from a list of recognised Chiropodists, the Chiropodist they wish to attend for treatment. In some cases, when the patient cannot attend the Chiropodist's surgery, the Chiropodist can visit the patient at his/her home.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

NEW TRAINING CENTRE, ELLESMERE PORT

The construction of the new Adult Training Centre at Ellesmere Port continued during the year, and the premises were handed over by the contractor on the 1st August. The necessary work for the cleaning and preparation of this Centre was speedily arranged, and the Centre opened on the 4th September.

At first, 13 trainees were admitted to the Centre, and at the end of the year this number had increased to 21. Further trainees are gradually being introduced to the Centre, and eventually it is anticipated that there will be 90 trainees.

The training and productive capacity of the trainees varies in accordance with their I.Q. and general adaptability. They are trained in various handicrafts such as Stools, Trays, Basket Work, Link Door Mats, Rugs, Wire Coat Hangers, Clothes Maidens, Mop Heads, Bundled Firewood, Aprons, Bathmats, Children's Dresses, Baby Wear, Embroidery and Housecraft. Further handicrafts will be introduced as the Centre progresses. As the Centre develops it is thought that Local Industry may be able to assist in the delegation of minor works suitable to be undertaken by the trainees.

The Trainees attend the Centre Monday to Friday of each week, 9.0 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., and are provided with a mid-day meal at a nominal charge.

DIVISIONAL OFFICE

In July the Chester Divisional Office moved from their former accommodation in the Chester Rural District Council Offices to St. Martin's Lodge, Castle Esplanade, Chester. The new accommodation is much more spacious than hitherto, which had for many years been overcrowded and inadequate.

At the vacation of the Clinic premises in York Road, Ellesmere Port, in November, an additional sub-divisional office was established in Ellesmere Port. It will be necessary for various adaptations to be carried out at the premises, and it is hoped that these will take place during 1962. Various items of furniture and equipment were ordered and delivered, and the new office was operating very satisfactorily at the close of the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH

A—VACCINATION						Males.	Females.	Total
1. <i>PRIMARY VACCINATION</i> —								
(1) Pre-School Children	...	...	...	...	...	588	618	1206
(2) School Children	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	36
(3) Adults	...	...	...	...	...	16	33	49
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	622	669	1291
2. <i>RE-VACCINATION</i> —								
(1) Pre-School Children	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
(2) School Children	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
(3) Adults	...	...	...	...	...	45	53	98
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	53	61	114
B—DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION						Males.	Females.	Total
1. <i>INCOMPLETE</i> —								
(1) Pre-School Children	...	...	...	...	...	73	51	124
(2) School Children	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	77	58	135
2. <i>COMPLETED</i> —								
(1) Pre-School Children	...	...	...	...	...	821	817	1638
(2) School Children	...	...	...	...	...	419	386	805
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	1240	1203	2443
3. <i>RE-IMMUNISATION</i> —								
All Children	...	...	...	...	...	1231	1358	2589

C—OTHER IMMUNISATION

(e.g. WHOOPING COUGH)					Males.	Females.	Totals
(1) Pre-School Children	...	...	...	...	794	758	1552
(2) School Children	...	...	...	...	78	74	152
Totals	...	...	...	...	872	832	1704

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Children born in the years 1943 to 1960 given 1st Injection	...	2159
Children born in the years 1943 to 1960 given 2nd Injection	...	2071
Children born in the years 1943 to 1960 given 3rd Injection	...	2089
Children born in the years 1943 to 1960 given 4th Injection	...	1562
Children born in the years 1943 to 1960 awaiting Vaccination	...	16
Young Persons born in the years 1933 to 1942 given 1st Injection	...	1883
Young Persons born in the years 1933 to 1942 given 2nd Injection	...	1580
Young Persons born in the years 1933 to 1942 given 3rd Injection	...	697
Young Persons born in the years 1933/1942 awaiting Vaccination	...	—
Persons born in the years 1920 to 1932 given 1st Injection	...	2958
Persons born in the years 1920 to 1932 given 2nd Injection	...	2909
Persons born in the years 1920 to 1932 given 3rd Injection	...	2817
Persons born in the years 1920 to 1932 awaiting Vaccination	...	7
Others given 1st Injection	...	1706
Others given 2nd Injection	...	1726
Others given 3rd Injection	...	122
Others given 4th Injection	...	29
Others awaiting Vaccination	...	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1961

District	Disease																	
	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Pneumonia		Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Acute Poliomyelitis			Puerperal Pyrexia		
													Paralytic	Non- Paralytic				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.	F.	F.			
Ellesmere Port Municipal Borough	21	16	6	3	13	10	229	222	1	2	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	
Chester Rural District ..	1	1	1	3	3	6	105	88	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Tarvin Rural District ..	—	1	10	7	8	5	144	138	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	
TOTALS ..	22	18	17	13	24	21	478	448	10	8	1	1	-	2	3	1	1	2

STATISTICS RELATING TO CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON NOTIFICATION REGISTERS OF DISTRICT COUNCILS IN
THE DIVISION

	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1. Cases on Register at 1.1.61	231	70	321	221	55	276	452	125	577
2. Cases notified and transfers into area during year.....	19	1	20	12	2	14	31	3	34
3. Number of cases removed from Register during year.....	19	1	20	18	3	21	37	4	41
4. Cases on Register at 31.12.61	231	70	321	215	54	269	446*	124*	570*

*These figures are made up as follows:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total
1. Ellesmere Port M.B.	..	37	250
2. Chester R.D.C.	..	37	178
3. Tarvin R.D.C.	..	50	142
Total	.. 446	124	570

ESTIMATES 1962/63

Estimates for the year 1962/63 were submitted, and following is a summary of the items recommended to the County Health Committee for approval and inclusion in the block estimates:—

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£		£
Welfare Centres	4060	Sale of Welfare Foods ...	1900
Day Nursery	2740	Day Nurseries	1800
Midwifery	240	Prevention of Illness	
Health Visiting	40	—Nursing Equipment ...	30
Home Nursing	1570	Domestic Help Contribu-	
Vaccination and		tions from Patients ...	1400
Immunisation	1075	Mental Health Service ...	500
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	2335		
Prevention of Illness,			
Care and Aftercare ...	2250		
Domestic Helps	11795		
Administration	9150		
Payment of County Districts			
for Notifications of			
Infectious Diseases ...	250		
Mental Health Service ...	5115		
	£40620		£5630

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